

the Specification and in Figs. 4-7 and 11. Claim 16 has been amended to specifically point that the unit package that is in facing engagement with the top surface of the bottom is taken out of the outlet from one end of the batteries in the unit package. Support for this amendment can be found in the last paragraph on page 3, first paragraph on page 6 and last paragraph on page 10 of the Specification and in Fig. 1. Attached is a Marked-Up Version of the Specification Sections showing the above-described amendments to claims 1, 2, 4-7 and 14-16, wherein underlining indicates additions and bracketing indicates deletions. Further, new claim 17 has been inserted and is directed to the structure of the dispensing package. Support for new claim 17 can be found throughout the Specification and drawings and in the original application claims.

The Specification has been amended to insert paragraph numbers and section headings in accordance with U.S. Patent and Trademark Office procedures and to correct various grammatical and typographical errors. In addition, the word, "axe" in the last paragraph on page 10 has been amended to the word, "axis" as was requested by the Examiner and duplicate reference numeral 131, identifying a base in the first full paragraph on page 19 has been amended to reference numeral 151 in accordance with the attached Proposed Drawing Amendment. The last paragraph on page 7 of the Specification has also been amended to insert reference numerals 7' and 9 identifying used batteries and a partition, respectively, also in accordance with the Proposed Drawing Amendment. A paragraph describing Fig. 12 has also been inserted after the fifth paragraph on page 5 of the Specification in accordance with the Proposed Drawing Amendment. Support for these amendments can be found in the indicated paragraphs of the Specification.

The Drawings have been amended to cancel and replace reference numerals 22, identifying a right hand flap of Fig. 5, and 131, identifying a base of the dispensing package of Fig. 9, with reference numerals 23 and 151, respectively. Support for these amendments can be found in the last paragraph on page 12, first full paragraph on page 13, last paragraph on page 18 and first full paragraph on page 19 of the Specification. Copies of Figs. 5 and 9, marked in red to show the proposed amendments are being submitted with the Proposed Drawing Amendment. The Drawings have also been amended to insert new Fig. 12 showing a partition and used batteries within the square tubular case. Support for this amendment can be found in the last paragraph on page 7 of the Specification and in Fig. 1.

Accordingly, no new matter has been added.

DRAWINGS

The Examiner objected to the drawings under 37 C.F.R. § 1.83(a) because, in the Examiner's opinion, the Drawings do not show every claimed feature of the invention. Specifically, the Examiner notes that the "partition" of claim 7 is not shown in the Drawings. In addition, the Examiner objected to the drawings under 37 C.F.R. § 1.84(p)(4) because reference numeral, "22" in Fig. 5 designates both an upper flap on the left and right side wall of a sheet for constructing the dispensing package and reference numeral, "131" is used to designate a bottom wall piece in Fig. 10 and a base in Fig. 9.

Filed concurrently herewith is the Proposed Drawing Amendment for approval by the Examiner in which the Applicants show proposed amendments to the Drawings in red ink to correct the above-identified informalities. Specifically, Applicants propose inserting new Fig. 12, which is similar to Fig. 1 and includes a partition and a used battery. Support for this amendment can be found in original Fig. 1 and in the last paragraph on page 7 of the Specification. In addition, Applicants propose amending Fig. 5 to cancel duplicate reference numeral, "22" identifying a right flap of the sheet and replacing the canceled reference numeral with reference numeral, "23" to identify the right flap of the sheet. Following the proposed amendment, reference numeral 22 indicates a left flap and reference numeral 23 indicates a right flap in Fig. 5. Support for this amendment can be found in the last paragraph on page 12 and first full paragraph on page 13 of the Specification. Further, Applicants propose amending Fig. 9 to replace duplicate reference numeral, "131" with reference numeral, "151" to identify the base that is inserted into the dispensing package. Following this amendment, reference numeral 131 identifies only a bottom wall piece of the package and reference numeral 151 identifies only a base that is inserted into the dispensing package. Support for this amendment can be found in the last paragraph on page 18 and first full paragraph on page 19 of the Specification. Copies of Figs. 5 and 9 are provided with the Proposed Drawing Amendment, marked in red to reflect the proposed drawing changes and a copy of new Fig. 12 is also provided. Applicants respectfully request that the proposed drawing changes be approved. Upon approval of the proposed drawing changes and allowance of the application, Applicants will file formal drawings incorporating the proposed changes in accordance with PTO procedures.

SPECIFICATION

The Examiner objected to the Specification because the word, “axe” on page 11, line 15 of the Specification appears to be a typographical error. In response to the Examiner’s objection, Applicants amended the word, “axe” to recite the word, “axis”, thereby correcting the typographical error. The amendment is shown in paragraph number 52 of the attached, Marked-Up and Clean Versions of Specification Sections.

In accordance with the Proposed Drawing Amendment, Applicants also made the following amendments to Specification:

1. Cancel duplicate reference numeral 131 identifying a base that is inserted into the dispensing package with reference numeral 151 in the first full paragraph on page 19. This amendment impacts paragraph number 85 of the attached Marked-Up and Clean Form of the Specification Sections.
2. Insert reference numeral 9, identifying a partition and reference numeral 7', identifying used batteries, into the last paragraph on page 7. This amendment impacts paragraph number 34 of the Marked-Up and Clean Form of the Specification Sections.
3. Insert a description of new Fig. 12 following the fifth full paragraph on page 5. This amendment impacts paragraph number 28 of the Marked-Up and Clean Form of the Specification Sections.

Applicants further amended the Specification to comply with current PTO application format, including paragraph numbering and section headings. Applicants have also amended the Specification to correct minor typographical and grammatical errors.

Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the objection to the Specification are respectfully requested.

CLAIMS

Claim Objections:

The Examiner objected to claims 1, 2, 4-7 and 14-16 because the Applicant uses inconsistent terminology to refer to the, “square-tubular case”. Applicants amended claims 1, 2, 4-7 and 14-16 to consistently use the phrase, “square-tubular case” when referring thereto. The attached Marked-Up Version of Claims shows the amendments to these claims and the consistent use of the phrase, “square-tubular case”. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the objection to the claims are respectfully requested.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 112

The Examiner rejected claims 2 and 14-16 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter that the Applicants regard as the invention. Specifically, the Examiner states that the phrase, “said unit package” in claim 2 is indefinite because plural unit packages are defined in claim 1. The Examiner rejected claim 14 because it is indefinite whether the “base having a top surface which is inclined” is separate from or part of the single sheet and it is unclear whether an additional lid is claimed. Regarding claim 15, the Examiner states that it is unclear whether one or plural first base forming portions are claimed and whether an additional lid is claimed. Further, with respect to claim 16, the Examiner states that it is unclear as to which unit package placed on the top surface of the bottom is taken out of the outlet because multiple unit packages may be arranged on the top surface of the bottom.

In response to the above-listed objections, Applicants amended claim 2 to recite, *inter alia*, said unit packages contain a plurality of batteries, thereby positively claiming plural unit packages. Applicants amended claim 14 to recite, *inter alia*, said dispensing package is assembled by a single sheet and a base, the base including a top surface which is inclined, thereby specifically claiming a dispensing package that is assembled by a single sheet and a separate base. Applicants amended claim 15 to cancel the word, “lid” and replaced the word lid with the phrase, “top wall”. Accordingly, Applicants are claiming a single lid in claim 15. Support for this amendment can be found in the third full paragraph on page 17 of the Specification and in Fig. 11. Applicants also amended claim 16 to recite, *inter alia*, the unit package that is in facing engagement with the top surface of the bottom is taken out of the outlet from one end of the batteries in the unit package, thereby clearly indicating that the unit package that is in facing engagement with the top surface of the bottom is taken out of the outlet. Support for this amendment can be found in Fig. 1.

In view of the above-listed amendments to claims 2 and 14-16, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw any rejection of claims 2 and 14-16 under 35 U.S.C. § 112.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

The Examiner rejected claims 1, 2 and 4-6 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,836,478 (Weiss) in view of U.S. Patent Nos. 5,460,322 (Carlson), 4,030,596 (Snyder) and 2,385,400 (Briggs). The Examiner argues that Weiss

discloses each of the elements of claims 1, 2 and 4-6 except for a square-tubular case, a top surface of the bottom being inclined such that the front side is lower than the rear side and an extracting outlet on a side wall of the case. The Examiner further argues that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to modify Weiss into a square-tubular case, in view of Carlson, to include a top surface of the bottom that is inclined with the front side lower than the rear side, in view of Snyder, and to include an extracting outlet on a side wall of the case in view of Briggs. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

The present invention is directed to a dispensing package comprised of a square-tubular case that includes an opening at a top thereof, a lid 3 for closing the opening, a bottom or base 4 and an extracting outlet 5 or tear-off portion 5 in a side wall 12, 13 of the square-tubular case. Referring to Figs. 1-3, the square-tubular case is constructed to accommodate a plurality of stacked unit packages 6. The unit packages 6 contain a plurality of stick-like articles 7 or batteries 7 aligned in parallel with a front wall 11 of the square-tubular case. The square-tubular case may also accommodate a plurality of stacked batteries 7, therein. An opening is positioned in an upper part of the square-tubular case and accommodates insertion and removal of the unit packages 6 or batteries 7 from the square-tubular case. The unit packages 6 are generally constructed of a plurality of batteries 7 positioned side by side and bonded together by a transparent resin tube 8. The unit packages 6 are convenient for storage of a predetermined number of batteries 7. The extracting outlet 5 is inclined such that a front end is lower than a rear end, wherein the incline of the extracting outlet 5 conforms to the incline of a top surface 31L, 31R of the base 4 or bottom of the square-tubular case. The incline of the base 4 and extracting outlet 5 permits a user to extract a unit package 6 that is in facing engagement with the top surface 31L, 31R of the base 4 or bottom of the case from the square-tubular case from an end of the batteries 7. Sliding the unit packages 6 out of the side, inclined extracting outlet 5 from the inclined upper surface 31L, 31R of the base 4 promotes smooth extraction of the unit packages 6. Smooth extraction is promoted because the unit packages 6 are extracted in an axial direction from end to end of the batteries 7 and extraction through the side permits the unit packages to slide along natural grooves created by the batteries 7 resting immediately above the extracted unit package 6. If the unit packages 6 were extracted from a front of the square-tubular case, the unit packages 6 would bump over the inherent grooves created by the individual batteries 7 in the unit packages 6.

Weiss discloses a generally rectangular battery dispenser 10 that includes a lid 12, a front face 14 and an aperture 16 in a lower portion of the front face 14. Referring to Figs. 1-3, the aperture 16 includes a pair of curved edges 18 and end recesses 22 that extend into side surfaces of the dispenser 10. Because of the curved edges 18, the aperture 16 is generally smaller than a battery positioned within the dispenser 10 and tends to retain the batteries within the dispenser 10. The batteries may be removed from the dispenser 10 by grasping ends of the batteries through the recesses 22 and deforming the curved edges 18 while pulling the battery from the aperture 16. The dispenser 10 is designed to dispense a single battery at a time and includes a lower surface that is not inclined when compared to the front 14, side and rear surfaces of the dispenser 10.

Carlson discloses a multi-purpose container for dispensing air freshening products and has a generally box-like shape (Figs. 1 and 7).

Snyder is directed to a carton that is used for dispensing cylindrical articles A. Referring to Figs. 1-6, the carton has a generally box-like shape including a front wall 3, side walls 1, 2 and a rear wall 4. An aperture or dispensing opening is formed in a lower portion of the front wall 3 between V-shaped cutouts 18. In operation, the carton is filled with the cylindrical articles A and a pedestal P is secured to a bottom wall of the carton adjacent a rear corner such that the rear corner of the bottom wall is positioned higher than the front corner of the bottom wall. This positioning gravitationally urges the cylindrical articles A toward the dispensing aperture. The articles A may then be individually removed from the aperture adjacent the front wall. 3

Briggs discloses a dry-cell dispensing container 6 that has a generally box-like shape and includes an outlet 7 on one end of the container 6 and an opening 9 on an opposite end of the container 6. Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, dry-cells 8 or batteries 8 are stacked in the container 6 and may be removed from the container 6 by urging a battery 8 toward the outlet 7 by applying a force to an end of the battery 8 through the opening 9. The batteries 8 are dispensed from the outlet 7 from end to end, one at a time. The container 6 also includes an inlet opening 10 through which batteries 8 may be loaded into the container 6.

Amended claim 1, recites, *inter alia*, a square tubular case housing stacked unit packages, each package containing a plurality of stick-like articles aligned and parallel with the front wall of the square-tubular case . . . a bottom; and an extracting outlet or tear-off portion for forming an extracting outlet for extracting the unit package, the extracting outlet or tear-off

portion being inclined so that a front end is lower than a rear end, wherein the top surface of said bottom is inclined so that the front side of the bottom is lower than the rear side thereof and said extracting outlet or the tear-off portion is provided on a side wall of said square-tubular case such that the unit package, which is to be placed on the top surface of the bottom, is taken out of the outlet from one end of the stick-like articles in the unit package.

Applicants respectfully submit that even if the combination of Weiss with Carlson, Snyder, and/or Briggs were proper, the combination would not disclose each and every element of amended claim 1. Specifically, the combination would not disclose a case housing stacked unit packages, an extracting outlet in a sidewall of a battery dispenser that is inclined so that a front end of the extracting outlet is lower than a rear end, nor would the combination include a stacked unit package that is placed on the top surface of the bottom of the case being dispensed from the side extracting outlet from one end of the stick-like articles in the unit package. One of ordinary skill in the art following the teachings of Carlson, Snyder and Briggs may modify Weiss to have a box-shaped battery dispenser filled with individual stacked batteries, a single circular dispensing aperture or outlet in a side surface of the dispenser and an external pedestal that raises a rear corner of the dispenser such that individual batteries inside the dispenser are urged by gravity toward a front wall of the battery dispenser. The modified Weiss device does not disclose the claimed stacked unit packages or extracting outlet that is positioned on a side wall of the square-tubular case and is inclined such that a front end is lower than a rear end for the extraction of stacked unit packages. Specifically, a circular dispensing aperture, as is disclosed in Briggs, does not included a front end or a rear end, much less a front end that is lower than a rear end. In addition, the modified Weiss battery dispenser does not teach a battery dispenser filled with stacked unit packages, but a battery dispenser filled with individual batteries, as is shown by each of Weiss, Carlson, Snyder and Briggs. Further, the combined Weiss battery dispenser does not shown a plurality of stick-like articles that are taken out of the extracting outlet from a base that is also inclined such that the front side of the base is lower than the rear side of the base. Each of the battery dispensers of Weiss, Carlson, Snyder and Briggs disclose dispensing a single battery from either the front or side of the battery dispensers. Dispensing unit packages comprised of a bundle of stick-like articles or batteries from the modified Weiss device would be impossible because the single, circular outlet opening disclosed in Briggs would not accommodate extraction of the unit packages including a plurality of stick-like articles or batteries and would simply become jammed. The individual unit packages would

become jammed because the batteries that do not align with the circular outlet aperture would bump into the side of the dispensing package, prohibiting extraction of the unit packages. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that even if the above combination were proper, each of the elements of amended claim 1 is not disclosed by or obvious in view of the combination of Weiss in view of Carlson, Snyder and/or Briggs.

In addition, one having ordinary skill in the art would not modify Weiss to include a singular side dispensing aperture as is disclosed in Briggs. Substitution of the front outlet aperture of Weiss with the side circular outlet aperture of Briggs would complicate dispensing of the batteries from the Weiss battery dispenser and make dispensing comparatively cumbersome. If the Briggs circular side outlet aperture were substituted for the front outlet aperture of Weiss, the user would have to push on one side of a single battery through a first opening to force the single battery out of the side outlet on an opposite side of the battery dispenser, which would then be pulled from the outlet after being partially exposed. One having ordinary skill in the art would realize that removal of batteries from the longitudinal front outlet of Weiss by grasping two ends of the battery and sliding the single battery sideways out of the aperture is a simpler extracting method than pushing a first end of a battery through the first side opening to force the single battery out of the opposite side outlet of the combined Weiss and Briggs battery dispenser.

One having ordinary skill in the art would not modify Weiss to shift the comparatively long outlet aperture of Weiss to a side of the dispensing case such that a front end of the outlet aperture is lower than a rear end of the aperture because each of the references teach, suggest and disclose dispensing a single battery from the dispensers. Accordingly, one having ordinary skill in the art would realize that a comparatively long, pitched outlet aperture on the side of the Weiss device is redundant for dispensing single batteries and increases the possibility that batteries will inadvertently fall out of the long side aperture.

Further, there is no motivation for one having ordinary skill in the art to modify Weiss to include the inclined side extracting outlet that is convenient for extracting the stacked unit packages from one end of the stick-like articles, as is claimed in claim 1 of the present invention. The only motivation to include an inclined extracting outlet with a front end lower than a rear end accommodating extraction of the unit packages from end to end of the stick-like articles within the unit packages is disclosed in the present application. Therefore, only improper

hindsight would motivate one having ordinary skill in the art to insert an inclined side extracting outlet with a front end lower than a rear end into the battery dispenser of Weiss.

In view of each of the above arguments, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw any rejection of claim 1 based upon unpatentability over Weiss in view of Carlson, Snyder, and Briggs.

Claims 2 and 4-6 are dependent upon claim 1. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw any rejection of claims 2 and 4-6 based upon unpatentability over Weiss in view of Carlson, Snyder, and Briggs, based upon the same arguments directed to claim 1.

The Examiner also rejected claim 7 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weiss, Carlson, Snyder and Briggs as was applied above to claim 1 and further in view of U.S. Patent No. D302,949 (Eisendrath). The Examiner argues that Weiss, Carlson, Snyder and Briggs disclose each of the elements of claim 7 except for a partition. The Examiner further argues that it would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to modify the Weiss device to include a partition in view of Eisendrath. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Eisendrath is a diaper dispenser having a generally box-like shape with a dispensing aperture at a front lower corner. Referring to Fig. 1, the diaper dispenser has an open top into which a pan having three side walls and a partial front wall is inserted. The lower wall of the diaper dispenser is inclined from a rear toward a front. Diapers are displaced onto the pan within the diaper dispenser and the partial front wall or stopper holds the diapers from sliding out of the aperture.

Initially, claim 7 is dependent upon claim 1. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw any rejection of claim 7 for the same reasons discussed above for claim 1.

Applicants also respectfully submit that one having ordinary skill in the art would not modify the device of Weiss in view of Eisendrath to include a partition as is claimed in claim 7 of the present invention. Specifically, the pan or partition of Eisendrath must constantly be at the lowest position in the diaper dispenser of Eisendrath for the device to work properly and needs to be positioned in the lowest position in any combined device of Weiss to operate properly. Diapers may not be stacked in the diaper dispenser below the pan of Eisendrath because the diapers would simply slide out of the diaper dispenser. The diapers only stay within

the diaper dispenser when the diapers are positioned on the pan and are held within the dispenser by the partial front wall of the pan. Accordingly, one having ordinary skill in the art would not modify Weiss to include a partition, as is claimed in claim 7 of the present invention, which is placed on the unit package at the highest position in the square-tubular case in view of Eisendrath. Such a construction would compromise the purpose of the pan shown in Eisendrath and, at best, would only duplicate the purposes of the curved edges 18 of Weiss by providing an additional structure to hold the batteries in the case from rolling out of the aperture. In view of the above-discussed arguments, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw any rejection of claim 7 based upon unpatentability over Weiss, Snyder, Carlson, Briggs, and Eisendrath for the above-discussed reasons.

New Claim 17

New claim 17 is an independent claim directed to the structure of the dispensing package. New claim 17 includes the elements that the dispensing package includes a square-tubular case having a bottom and side walls. The bottom of the square-tubular case includes a top surface, a front side and a rear side. The top surface of the bottom is inclined so that the front side is lower than the rear side. An opening is provided in an upper part of the square-tubular case. A lid is provided for closing the opening. An extracting outlet or a tear-off portion is formed in one of the side walls. The extracting outlet or tear-off portion includes a front end, a rear end, and a mid-portion between the front and rear ends. The extracting outlet or tear-off portion is also inclined so that the front end is lower than the rear end.

Applicants respectfully submit that no single reference nor of combination of references discloses each and every element of new claim 17.

Allowable Subject Matter

The Examiner objected to claims 15 and 16 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph but noted that claim 15 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome a 35 U.S.C. § 112 rejection and to include all of the limitations of a base claim and any intervening claims and claim 16 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome a 35 U.S.C. § 112 rejection. Applicants thank the Examiner for indicating that claims 15 and 16 include allowable subject matter. As was discussed above, Applicants amended claims 15 and 16 such that the claims are in full compliance with 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph.

Claim 15 is dependent upon amended claim 1 and Applicants have presented the above-listed arguments directed to why claim 1 is patentable over the Examiner's current

rejections of amended claim 1. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the above-discussed objection to claim 15 and respectfully submit that claim 15 is patentable not only because it includes patentable subject matter itself but because of its dependence upon amended claim 1. Claim 16 is independent and, considering the above-discussed amendments, Applicants respectfully submit that amended claim 16 is in condition for allowance and such action is respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing Amendment and remarks, Applicants respectfully submit that the present application, including claims 1, 2, 4-7 and 14-17 is in condition for allowance and such action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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Enclosure

MARKED-UP VERSION OF CLAIMS

The following is a Marked-Up Version of Claims wherein underlining indicates additions and bracketing indicates deletions.

1. (Amended) A dispensing package comprising:

a square-tubular case [suitable for accommodating therein]housing stacked unit packages, each package containing a plurality of stick-like articles aligned in parallel with the front wall of the square-tubular case;

an opening for putting in and out the unit packages provided on an upper part of said square-tubular case;

a lid for closing said opening;

a bottom; and

an extracting outlet or a tear-off portion for forming an extracting outlet for extracting the unit package, the extracting outlet or tear-off portion being inclined so that a front end is lower than a rear end.

wherein the top surface of said bottom is inclined so that the front side of the bottom is lower than the rear side thereof and said extracting outlet or the tear-off portion is provided on a side wall of said square-tubular case such that the unit package, which is to be placed on the top surface of the bottom, is taken out of the outlet from one end of the stick-like articles in the unit package.

2. (Amended) The dispensing package in accordance with claim 1, wherein said unit packages contain[s] a plurality of batteries aligned in parallel with the front wall of the square-tubular case.

4. (Amended) The dispensing package in accordance with claim 1, wherein said square-tubular case has a bottom surface with which the square-tubular case can stand independently on a mounting board.

5. (Amended) The dispensing package in accordance with claim 1, wherein a suspending piece for suspending the square-tubular case is provided on a top end of the square-tubular case.

6. (Amended) The dispensing package in accordance with claim 1, wherein at least the front wall of the square-tubular case is transparent.

7. (Amended) The dispensing package in accordance with claim 1, wherein a partition is placed on the unit package in the highest position in the square-tubular case.

14. (Amended) The dispensing package in accordance with claim 1, wherein said dispensing package [comprises a case]is assembled by a single sheet and a base[having], the base including a top surface which is inclined so that [the]a front side of the base is lower than [the]a rear side thereof, said single sheet comprising:

a front wall, a rear wall and right and left side walls forming the square-tubular case;

flaps and a [lid]top wall for closing the upper opening of the square-tubular case;
a bottom wall constituting a bottom of the square-tubular case; and
a tear-off portion for forming the extracting outlet.

15. (Amended) The dispensing package in accordance with claim 1, wherein said dispensing package is assembled by a single sheet, said single sheet comprising:

a front wall, a rear wall and right and left side walls forming the square-tubular case;

flaps and a [lid]top wall for closing the upper opening of the square-tubular case;
a first base-forming portion including bottom wall pieces, upstanding pieces and top surface pieces that are respectively connected to the lower part of said right and left side walls;

a bottom wall connected to [the]a lower part of said front wall;
a second base-forming portion including an upstanding piece, a top surface piece and a down-standing piece that are respectively connected to the rear wall; and
a tear-off portion for forming the extracting outlet.

16. A dispensing package comprising:
a square-tubular case accommodating therein stacked unit packages, each unit package containing a plurality of cylindrical batteries aligned in parallel with the front wall of the square-tubular case;

an opening for putting in and out the unit packages provided on an upper part of said square-tubular case;

a lid for closing said opening;
a bottom; and

an extracting outlet or a tear-off portion for forming an extracting outlet for extracting the unit packages,

wherein the top surface of said bottom is inclined so that the front side of the bottom is lower than the rear side thereof and said extracting outlet or the tear-off portion is provided on a side wall of said square-tubular case such that the unit package [placed on]that is in facing engagement with the top surface of the bottom is taken out of the outlet from [one]an end of the batteries in the unit package.